

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

ABC CORPORATION I,	)	
ABC CORPORATION II,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	Case No. 1:20-cv-04806
v.	)	
	)	Honorable Thomas M. Durkin
THE PARTNERSHIPS AND	)	Magistrate Judge Jeffrey Cole
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS	)	
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE "A",	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	
	)	

**ANSWER TO DEFENDANT GYROOR'S AMENDED COUNTERCLAIMS**

Plaintiffs/Counterclaim Defendants Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co. and Unicorn Global, Inc. ("Plaintiffs"), by and through its attorneys, Loeb & Loeb LLP, answer Defendant Gyroor's ("Defendant") counterclaims as follows:

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. These are Counterclaims brought by Defendant/Counterclaimant Gyroor ("Counter-Claimant"), against Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd., and Unicorn Global, Inc. (collectively "Counter-Defendants") for declaratory judgment that U.S. Patent Nos. D737,723, D738,256, D785,112, and D784,195 (collectively "the Patents-in-Suit") are not infringed, either directly or indirectly by inducement, by Counter-Claimant's use, manufacture, sale, and offer for sale of products and technology as

identified in the Third Amended Complaint and for violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 2).

**ANSWER:** Admitted that Defendant has attempted to bring counterclaims against Plaintiffs for declaratory judgment of non-infringement and for violation of § 2 of the Sherman Act. Plaintiffs otherwise deny any allegation in which Defendant claims to have not infringed Plaintiffs' patents.

2. Court II of the Counterclaims arises under the antitrust laws of the United States, specifically Section 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 15, 26) for violation of Section of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 2) in that the Counter-Defendants attempted to monopolize the market for hoverboard through: (a) Counter-Defendant wrongful enforcement of patents from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO" or "PTO") against Counter-Claimant and other competitors of Counter-Defendant; (b) Counter-Defendants' sham litigation against Counterclaimant and other competitors, asserting objectively baseless claims to enforce patents known to be not infringed with the intent to directly interfere with and adversely affect the business operations of Counterclaimants and other competitors and thereby monopolize the U.S. and world markets for hoverboard.

**ANSWER:** Admitted that Defendant attempts to bring Count II of its counterclaims under § 2 of the Sherman Act. Denied as to the remaining allegations.

3. This Court has jurisdiction over these Counterclaims under the federal question jurisdiction of this Court, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a), 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201-2202, the patent laws, 35 U.S.C. § 1, et seq., and under Rule 13 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Counter-Defendants have also committed acts violating the U.S. antitrust laws in this state and district, and the impact of those violations

will have substantial lessening of competition in the relevant market for hoverboard in this district. Moreover, Counter-Defendants' acts both within and without this district, have resulted in injury to Counter-Claimant's business and property in this state and district and have inflicted substantial and irreparable damages to Counter-Claimant's business, revenues, and profits arising from activities within this district.

**ANSWER:** Admitted that the Court has federal question jurisdiction over Defendant's counterclaims under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a), and 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). Denied as to the remaining allegations.

4. Venue in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b), in that this case is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), as Counter-Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction of this Court having commenced its action in this Court.

**ANSWER:** Admitted that venue in this district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

#### **THE PARTIES**

5. Defendant/Counter-Claimant is Shenzhen Chetaidou Keji Youxian Gongsi ("Chetaidou"), a Chinese company with its principal place of business in China.

**ANSWER:** Plaintiffs are without sufficient knowledge or information so as to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations and therefore deny the same.

6. Defendant/Counter-Claimant owns an internet storefront and website that it uses to sell its Gyroor Brand hoverboards, incorporated with its own intellectual properties, including but not limited to U.S. Design Patents.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

7. One of the Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. ("Hangzhou") is a Chinese company that manufactures and licenses hoverboard products

for sale in the United States. Chic is located in the Liangzhou University Science and Technology Park, Yuhang District, Hangzhou, China.

**ANSWER:** Admitted.

8. One of the Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants Unicorn is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business in the Ontario, California. Unicorn is the exclusive U.S. distributor of Plaintiffs' Products.

**ANSWER:** Admitted.

**COUNT I**  
**Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement**

9. The hoverboard market is a rapidly growing industry. Both Counter-Defendants Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co. Ltd. ("Chic") and Unicorn Global, Inc ("Unicorn," together "Counter-Defendants") and Defendant are in the business of selling hoverboards.

**ANSWER:** Admitted that Plaintiffs and Defendant are in the business of selling hoverboards. Denied as to the remainder.

10. Counter-Defendants are notoriously known for bringing baseless infringement claims against competitors to gain market monopoly.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

11. Counter-Defendants have made numerous attempts to enforce meritless patent infringement claims against their competitors. For instance, in one of Counter-Defendants' attempt to enforce meritless patent infringement claims against their competitors, the defendant/competitor contended that "Plaintiffs have taken an 'any means necessary' approach to ensure their competitors are off the market." (Introduction Statement by another hoverboard seller - GoLabs, Inc. *Case No.* 3:19-cv-00754 (TXND), *Dkt. No.* 39, p. 1.)

**ANSWER:** Denied.

12. Shenzhen Chetaidou Keji Youxian Gongsi (“Chetaidou” or “Counter-Claimant”), the owner of the Gyroor Brand, takes intellectual property protection very seriously. It has dedicated significant resources to developing its products, branding, proprietary designs, and inventions. As will be demonstrated, every Gyroor product involved here is based on a valid U.S. patent.

**ANSWER:** Denied

13. **Initially**, Counter-Defendants allege that ASIN - B07S4KXRQR sold by Counter-Claimant Gyroor has infringed Counter-Defendants’ design patents [Dkt. No. 227; 227-1, ¶15; 227-3]. The accused product is also identified by Counter-Defendants as “Gyroor B.” (“Gyroor Product B”) [Dkt. No. 385, pp. 19-20, Dkt. No. 385, pp. 19-20]. Chetaidou, the owner of Defendant, ceased selling the Gyroor Product B immediately after it was added as a defendant pursuant to the Court Order on May 24, 2021. [Dkt. No. 253].



**ANSWER:** Denied.

14. **However, at the time of applying for the Second Preliminary Injunction**, Counter-Defendants added new allegations against Counter-Claimant, without amending their Complaint, and claim that three other products – identified as “Gyroor A,” “Gyroor C” and “Gyroor D” [Dkt. No. 385, pp. 19-20, Dkt. No. 385, pp. 19-20] (collectively, “Gyroor Products”).

**ANSWER:** Denied that Plaintiffs added new allegations against Defendant.

15. This lawsuit is objectively baseless and subjectively motivated by bad faith. Counter-Defendants have filed and maintained the lawsuit not because they have a reasonable chance of prevailing on the merits, but because they hope to use the lawsuit as an anticompetitive weapon against Gyroor brand.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

16. Evidence provided by Counter-Defendants identifies the alleged infringing products (“Gyroor Product B”) as “Gyroor G2 Hoverboard 8.5” Off Road All Terrain Off Road Hoverboard with Bluetooth Speakers and LED Lights, UL2272 Certified Self Balancing Scooter” [Dkt. No. 227-1, p. 47 of 92]. The Gyroor B has a unique ASIN number B07S4KXRQR. [Dkt. No. 227-1, p. 49 of 92; 227-3, p. 4 of 4].

**ANSWER:** Admitted that Plaintiffs have identified this unique ASIN number, among others.

17. In the most recent landmark case *Lanard Toys, Ltd. v. Dolgencorp LLC*, 958 F.3d 1337 (Fed. Cir 2020), the Federal Circuit prescribe[d] that:

[T]he ordinary observer is deemed to view the differences between the patented design and the accused product ***in the context of the prior art***. When the differences between the claimed and accused design are viewed in light of the prior art, the attention of the hypothetical ordinary observer will be drawn to those aspects of the claimed design that differ from the prior art. And when the claimed design is close to the prior art designs, small differences between the accused design and the claimed design are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer.” *Id.* (quoting *Egyptian Goddess*, 543 F.3d at 676).

**ANSWER:** Admitted that this allegation discloses a partial quote with Defendant’s emphasis selected from *Lanard Toys, Ltd. v. Dolgencorp LLC*, 958 F.3d 1337 (Fed. Cir 2020). Plaintiffs deny the remaining allegations of the paragraph.

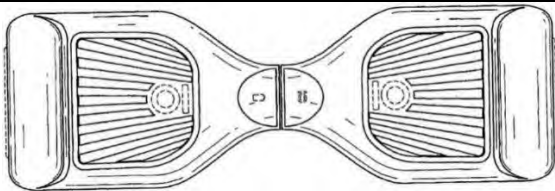
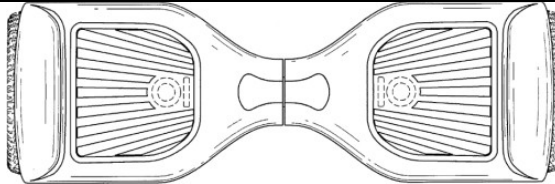
18. **Gyroor Product B** Here, because the Patents-in-Suit and the U.S. Design Patent D937,906 Patent (“D’906 Patent”) are very close in their overall hourglass shape, the differences between the Gyroor Product B and the Patents-in-Suit are important to the ordinary observer. In light of the prior art D’906 Patent, an ordinary observer will not find the Gyroor Product B and the Patents-in-Suit have substantially similar overall “hourglass” shape.

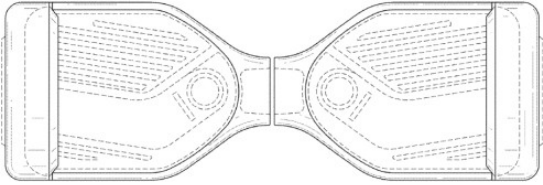
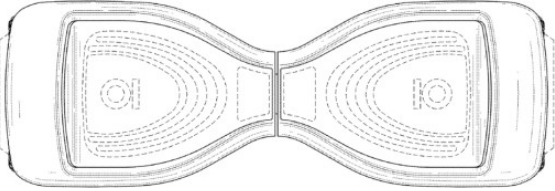
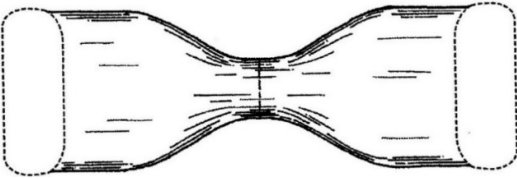

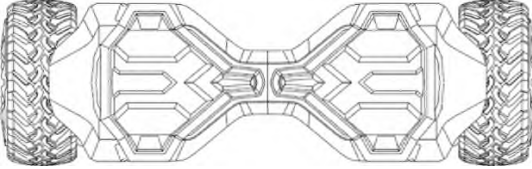
**ANSWER:** Denied.

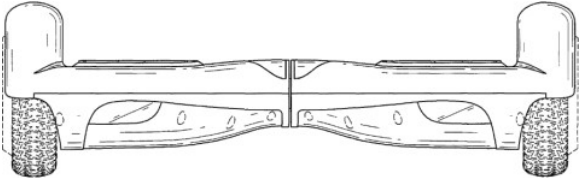
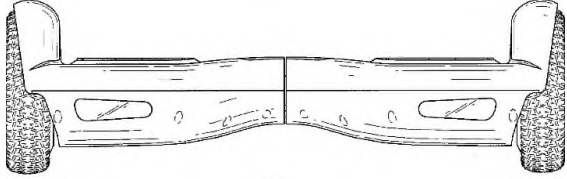
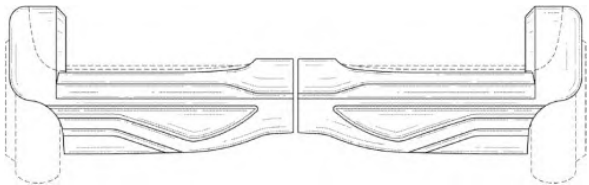
19. This “hourglass” peripheral shape was first disclosed and claimed in the prior art — the U.S. Design Patent D739,906 Patent (“D’906 Patent” attached hereto as Exhibit 5). As shown below in Table 1, page 7, the Patents-in-Suit all have an hourglass shape with smooth curves similar to the D’906 patent. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶53-56, 92, 98; Dkt. No. 377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶47, 53, 59, 64]. In contrast, Gyroor B has amore “angular body shape with sharp edges.” *Id.*

**ANSWER:** Denied.

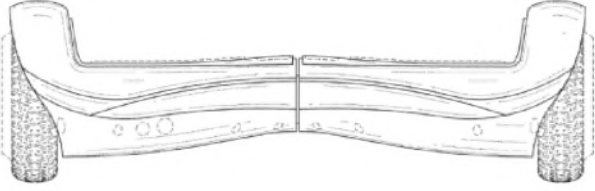
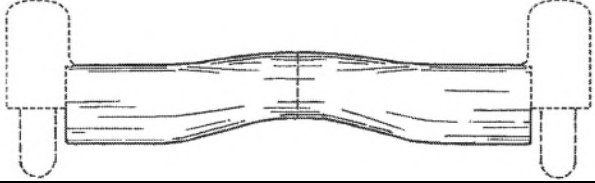

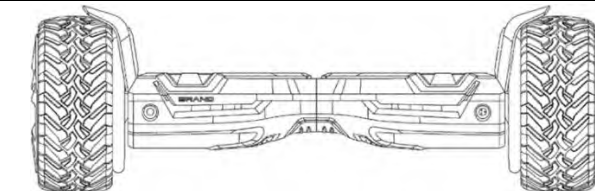
20. The “revolutionary design” was already claimed in the prior art D’906 Patent. Counter-Defendants did not invent thehourglass shape of hoverboards. Therefore, in light of the D’906 Patent, an ordinary observer will find theGyroor B has a substantially different overall shape from the Patents-in-Suit.

Table 1 — Comparison of Overall Hourglass Shape	
Patent-in-Suit D’723 Patent	
Patent-in-Suit D’256 Patent	

Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent	
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent	
<b>Prior Art</b> <b>D'906</b> <b>Patent</b>	
Gyroor Product B	
Substantially Similar PatentD'856 Patent	

<b>Table 2 — Comparison of Overall Shape – Front View</b>	
Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent	
Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent	
Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent	



Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent	
<b>Prior Art</b> <b>D'906</b> <b>Patent</b>	
Gyroor Product B	
Substantially Similar Patent D'856 Patent	

**ANSWER:** Denied.

21. Table 2 compares the front view of the prior art D'906 Patent, the Patents-in-Suit and the Gyroor Product B. Both the prior art D'906 Patent and the Patents-in-Suit have “a slightly raised convex contour, while the corresponding center portion of the top surface of the design of Gyroor “B” hoverboard is substantially flat and slightly recessed down below the opposing outer foot surfaces.” [Dkt. No. 377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶ 42, 47, 53, 64].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

22. Therefore, in light of the D'906 Patent, an ordinary observer will find the Gyroor Product B has a substantially different overall shape from the Patents-in-Suit.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

23. Under the “ordinary observer” test, a court must consider the [“]ornamental features [of each element] and analyze how they impact the overall design.” *Lanard*, 958 F.3d at 1343-44 (citing *Richardson v. Stanley Works, Inc.*, 597 F.3d 1288, at 1295 (Fed. Cir. 2010)).

**ANSWER:** Admitted that this allegation discloses a partial quote with Defendant’s emphasis selected from *Lanard Toys, Ltd. v. Dolgencorp LLC*, 958 F.3d 1337 (Fed. Cir 2020).

24. “While the ‘ordinary observer’ test is not an element-by-element comparison,” it also does not ignore the reality that designs can, and often do, have both functional and ornamental aspects. *Id.* (citing *Amini Innovation Corp. v. Anthony Cal., Inc.*, 439 F.3d 1365, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2006)). Analyzing the ornamental features is necessary to determine how the ornamental differences in each element would impact the ordinary observer’s perception of the overall designs. *Id.*

**ANSWER:** Denied.

25. The ornamental features of each element in the Gyroor Product B are based on the claimed design of the U.S. D808,856 Patent.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

26. An ordinary observer would consider the Gyroor Product B to be substantially similar to the D’856 Patent. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶188]. In contrast, no ordinary observer would consider Gyroor Product B isubstantially similar to the Patents-in-Suit because none of the Patent-in-Suit claimed any ornamental features of the Accused Product.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

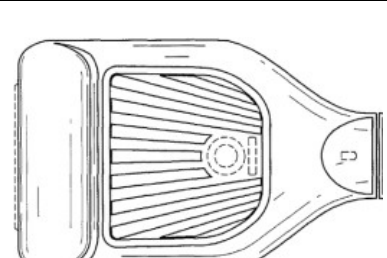
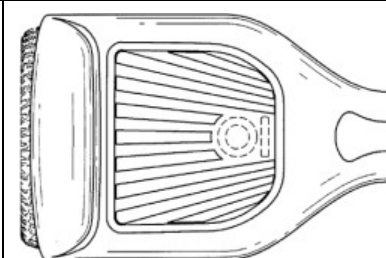
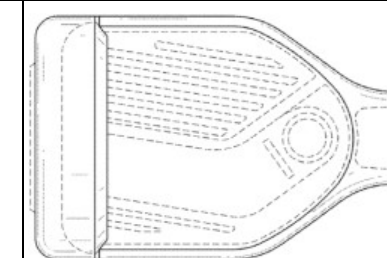
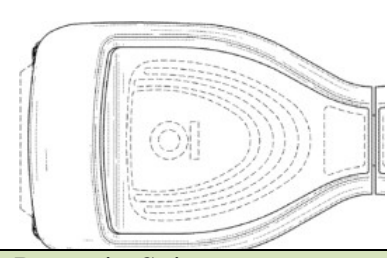
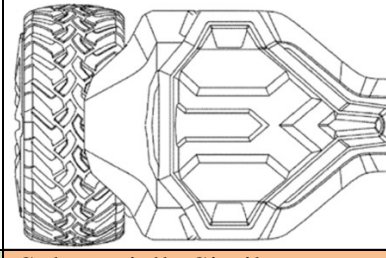

27. ***First***, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed foot pad design of the Gyroor Product B. The shape and design of the foot pads of the Gyroor Product B are plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit. [Dkt. No. 377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶71, 77; Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶117, 125].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

28. Here, D'723 and D'256 Patents both claim the design of straight divergent lines on the foot pads. Neither D'195 nor D'112 claims any designs of the foot pads.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

29. The D'856 Patent claimed unique patterns on the foot pads, which are plainly dissimilar from the designs of the Patents-in-Suit. The Gyroor Product B has identical foot pad design as D'856 Patent.

		
Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent
		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent	Substantially Similar Patent D'856 Patent	Gyroor Product B

**ANSWER:** Denied.

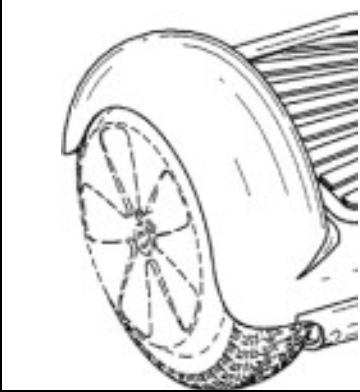
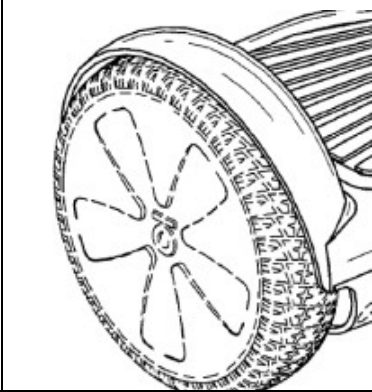
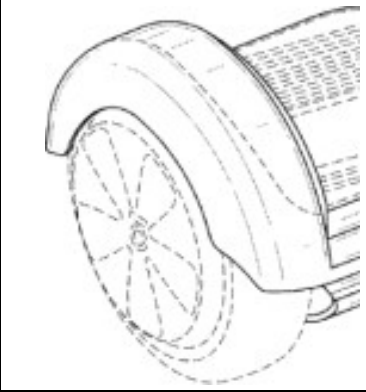
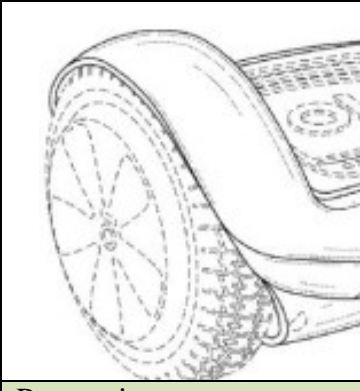
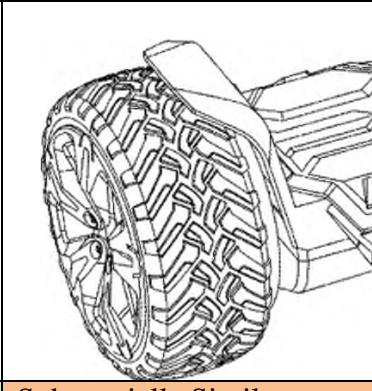

30. *Second*, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product B. The wheelcovers of the Gyroor Product B are plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

31. The Patents-in-Suit all have semi-circular wheel covers and extend over and cover the entire wheel. None of the Patent-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product B.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

32. The shape of the wheel covers in the Patent-in-Suit and the prior art D'906 patent are both semi-circular, "while the wheel covers on the design of Gyroor 'B' hoverboard have opposing diagonally straight side edges a substantially flat top edge which curves outwardly. [Dkt. No. 377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶48, 60, 65]. Therefore, "even to the most casual observer, the differences are significant." [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶122, 129, 135, 141].

		
Patents-in-Suit D'723 Patent	Patents-in-Suit D'256 Patent	Patents-in-Suit D'195 Patent
		
Patents-in-Suit D'112 Patent	Substantially Similar Patent D'856 Patent	Gyroor Product B

**ANSWER:** Denied.

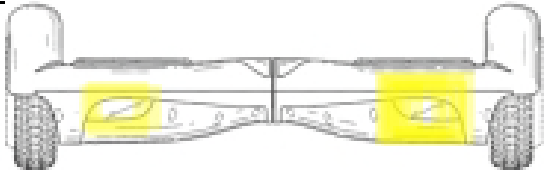
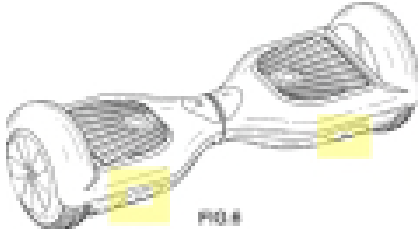

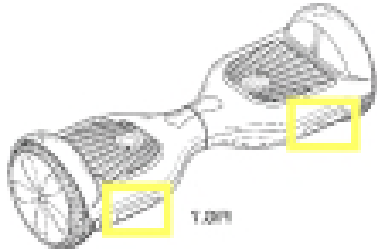

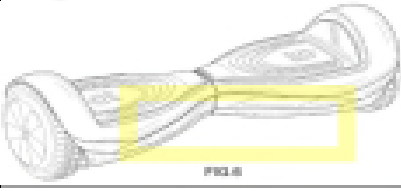

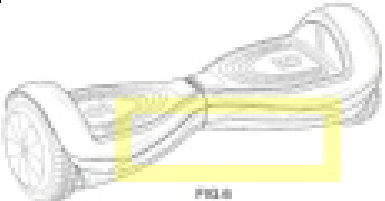
33. *Third*, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed the light design of the Gyroor Product B. The position, shape, and size of the lights of the Gyroor Product B are also plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit. None of the Patent-in-Suit claimed the light design of the Gyroor Product B.

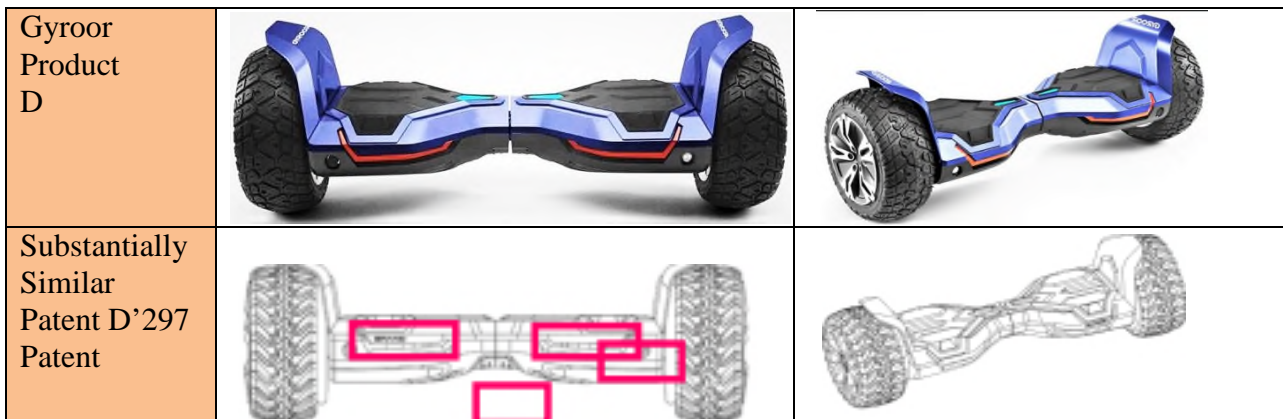
**ANSWER:** Denied.

34. Highlighted, the Patents-in-Suit all have different size and shape and are positioned differently on the front panel of the hoverboard. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶ 93, 99, 105, 111].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

35. The light design of the Gyroor Product B features thin narrow strips that curves up to the fenders, which is identical to the claimed design in the D'856 Patent.

Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent		



**ANSWER:** Denied.

36. “The *Gestalt principles* of visual perception teaches us that the eye is attracted to areas of high contrast.” [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶25]. Under the *Figure-Ground principles*, “some shapes or contours take a prominent role (figure) while others recede into the background (ground).” *Id.* at 26.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

37. Certain designs would be perceived as more dramatic and obvious. Here, the size, shape, and character of the lights, size and shape of the wheel covers, and the patterns of the foot pads would significantly impact the ordinary observer’s visual perception of the overall designs. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶ 93, 99, 105, 111, 175-178]. As a result, the differences between the Patents-in-Suit and accused design take on greater significance to an ordinary observer.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

38. Consequently, an ordinary observer, taking into account the prior art, would not believe the accused design to be the same as the patented design.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

39. Because the Patents-in-Suit and the D’906 Patent are very close in their overall hourglass shape, the differences between the Gyroor Product B and the Patents-in-Suit are



important to the ordinary observer. In light of the prior art D'906 Patent, an ordinary observer will not find the Gyroor Product B and the Patents-in-Suit have substantially similar overall "hourglass" shape.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

40. The application of the D'906 Patent was effectively filed before the effective filing date of the Patents-in-Suit. Therefore, D'906 Patent is prior art to all Patents-in-Suit.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

41. The "revolutionary design" was already claimed in the prior art D'906 Patent. Plaintiffs did not invent the hourglass shape of hoverboards. Therefore, in light of the D'906 Patent, an ordinary observer will find the Gyroor Product B has a substantially different overall shape from the Patents-in-Suit.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

42. Furthermore, in light of the D'906 Patent, an ordinary observer will find the Gyroor Product B has a substantially different overall shape from the Patents-in-Suit.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

43. **Gy[r]loor Product A** The ornamental features of each element in the Gyroor Product A are based on the claimed design of the U.S. D808,857 Patent. An ordinary observer would consider the Gyroor Product A to be substantially similar to the D'857 Patent. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶187].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

44. In contrast, no ordinary observer would consider Gyroor Product A is substantially similar to the Patents-in-Suit because none of the Patent-in-Suit claimed any ornamental features of the Gyroor Product A.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

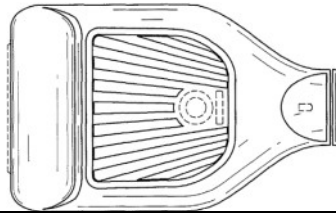
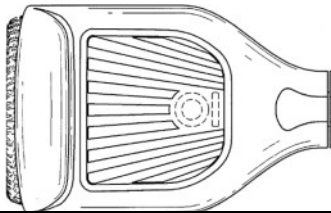
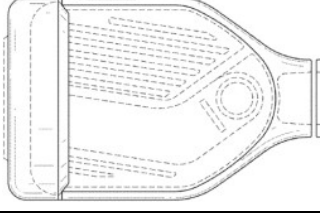
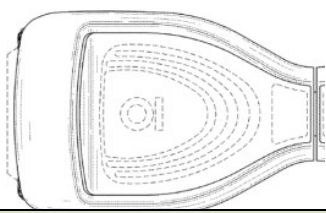
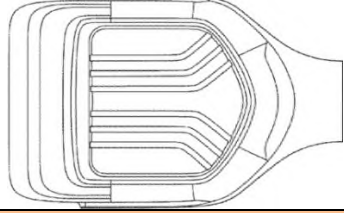

45. **First**, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed foot pad design of the Gyroor Product A. The shape and design of the foot pads of the Gyroor Product A are plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit. [Dkt. No. 377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶ 27, 33; Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶ 63, 77].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

46. Here, D'723 and D'256 Patents both claim the design of straight divergent lines on the foot pads. Neither D'195 nor D'112 claims any designs of the foot pads.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

47. The D'857 Patent claimed unique curved lines on the foot pads, which are plainly dissimilar from the designs of the Patents-in-Suit. The Accused Product has identical foot pad design as D'857 Patent.

		
Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent
		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent	Substantially Similar Patent D'857 Patent	Gyroor Product A

**ANSWER:** Denied.

48. **Second**, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product A. The wheel covers of the Gyroor Product A are plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit.



**ANSWER:** Denied.

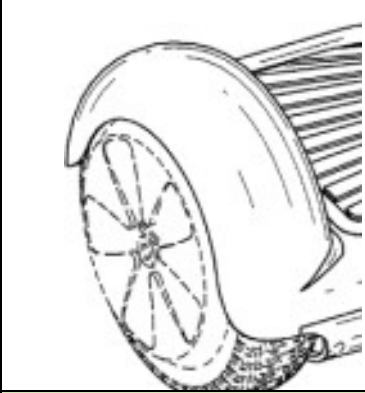
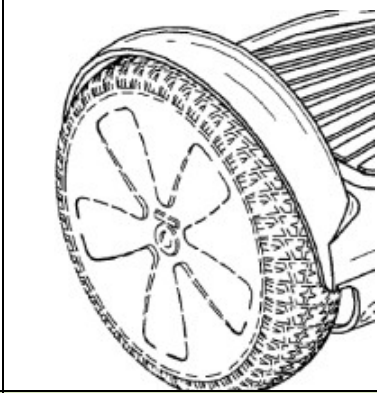
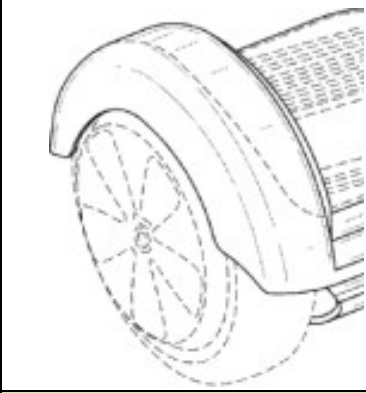
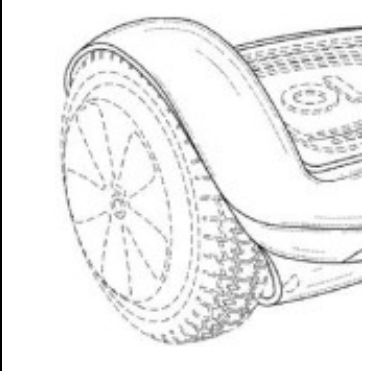
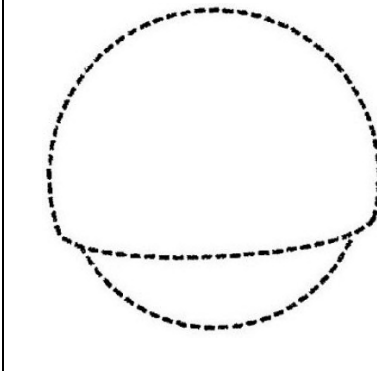

49. The Patents-in-Suit all have semi-circular wheel covers and extend over and cover the entire wheel. None of the Patent-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product A.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

50. The shape of the wheel covers in the Patens-in-Suit and the prior art D'906 patent are both semi-circular, "while the wheel covers on the design of the Gyroor "A" hoverboard are somewhat squared off." [Dkt. No.377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶26, 32, 38, 43].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

51. Therefore, "even to the most casual observer, the differences are significant." [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶68, 75, 81, 87].

		
Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent
		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent	<b><u>Prior Art D'906 Patent</u></b>	Gyroor Product A

**ANSWER:** Denied.

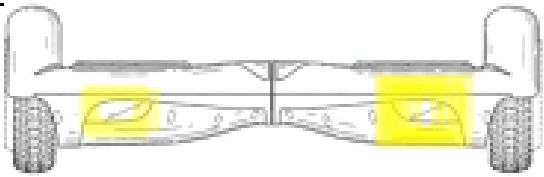
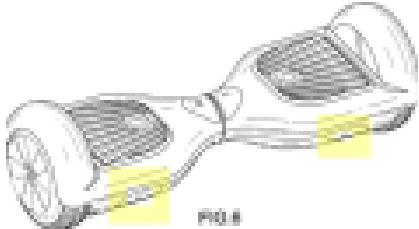

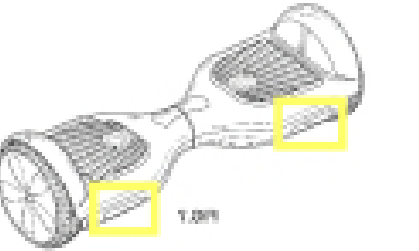

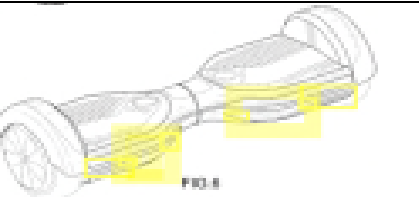
52. ***Third***, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed the light design of the Gyroor Product A. The position, shape, and size of the lights of the Gyroor Product A are also plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit. None of the Patent-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product A.


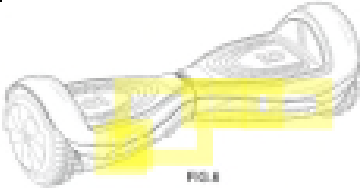


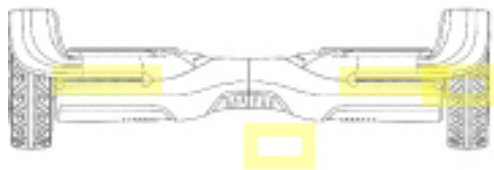
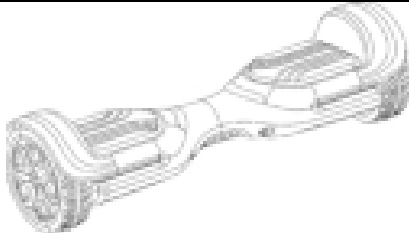
**ANSWER:** Denied.

53. Highlighted, the Patents-in-Suit all have different size and shape and are positioned differently on the front panel of the hoverboard. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶ 66, 72, 78, 84].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

54. The light design of the Gyroor Product A features thin narrow straight strips lights, which is identical to the claimed design in the D'856 Patent.

Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent		

Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent		
Gyroor Product D		
Substantially Similar PatentD'297 Patent		

**ANSWER:** Denied.

55. **Gyroor Product C** The ornamental features of each element in the Gyroor Product Care based on the claimed design of the U.S. D808,857 Patent. An ordinary observer would consider the Gyroor Product to be substantially similar to the D'857 Patent. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶187].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

56. In contrast, no ordinary observer would consider Gyroor Product C is substantially similar to the Patents-in-Suit because none of the Patent-in-Suit claimed any ornamental features of the Gyroor Product C.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

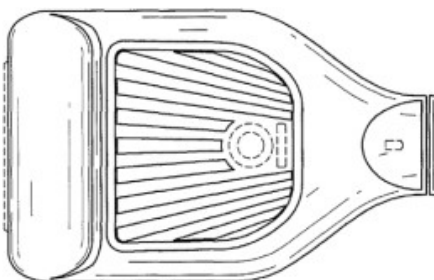
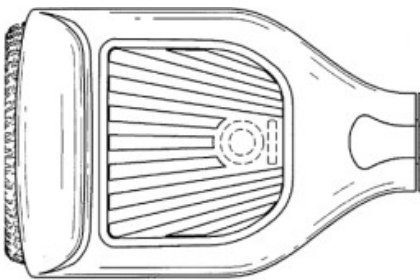
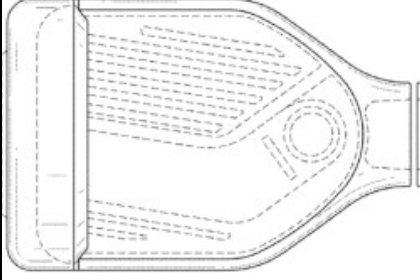
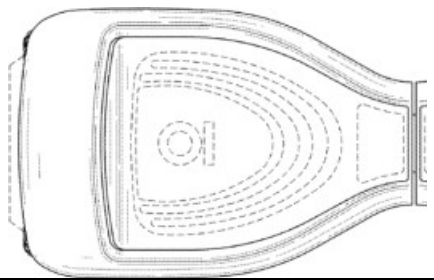
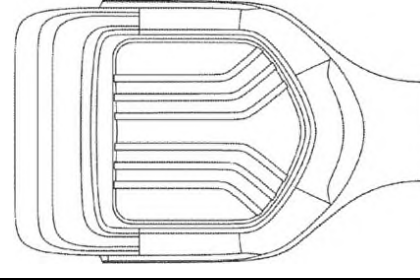

57. **First**, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed foot pad design of the Gyroor Product C. The shape and design of the foot pads of the Gyroor Product Care plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit. [Dkt. No. 377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶71, 77; Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶117,125].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

58. Here, D'723 and D'256 Patents both claim the design of straight divergent lines on the foot pads. Neither D'195 nor D'112 claims any designs of the foot pads.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

59. The D'857 Patent claimed unique curved lines on the foot pads, which are plainly dissimilar from the designs of the Patents-in-Suit. The Gyroor Product C has identical foot pad design as D'857 Patent.

		
Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent
		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent	Substantially Similar Patent D'857 Patent	Gyroor Product C

**ANSWER:** Denied.

60. **Second,** none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product C. The wheel covers of the Gyroor Product C are plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

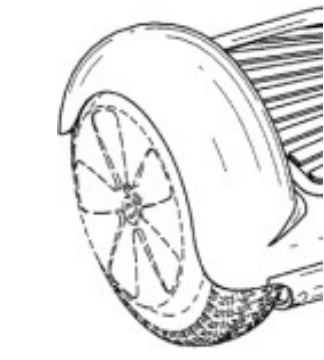
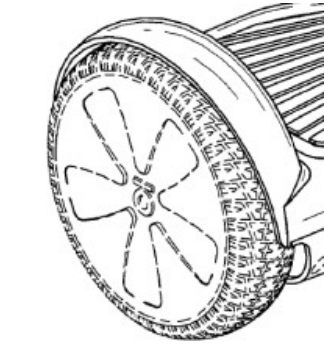
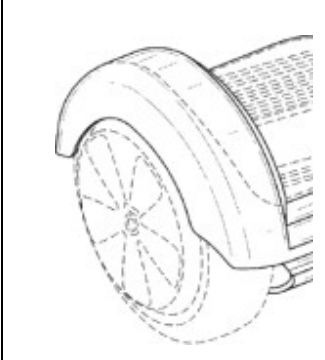
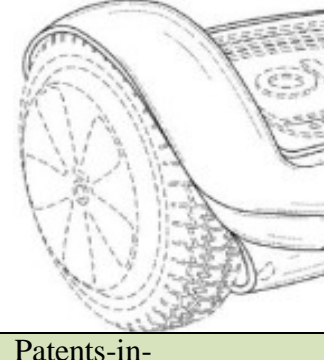
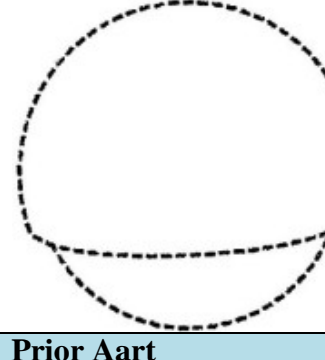

61. The Patents-in-Suit all have semi-circular wheel covers and extend over and cover the entire wheel. None of the Patent-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product C.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

62. The shape of the wheel covers in the Patents-in-Suit and the prior art D'906 patent are both semi-circular, "while the wheel covers on the design of Gyroor 'C' hoverboard do not extend down over the wheel" as in '723 and '195 Patent, and "are wider than those of the design" of the '256 and '112 patent. [Dkt. No. 377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶70, 76, 82, 87].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

63. Therefore, "even to the most casual observer, the differences are significant." [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶122, 129, 135, 141].

		
Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent
		
Patents-in-Suit D'112 Patent	<b><u>Prior Art</u></b> D'906 Patent	Gyroor Product C

**ANSWER:** Denied.

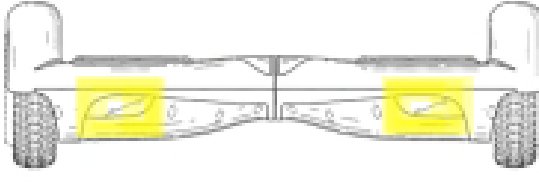
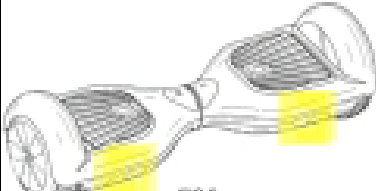
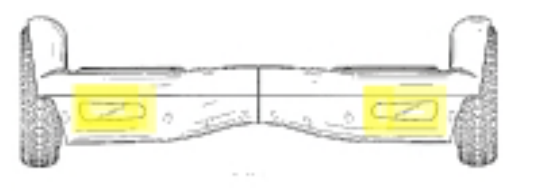
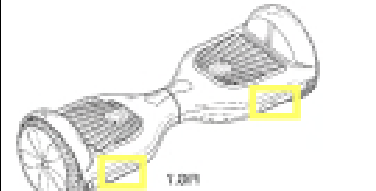
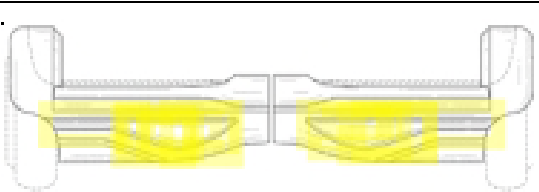
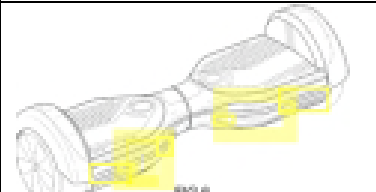
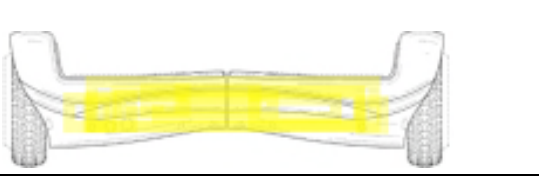
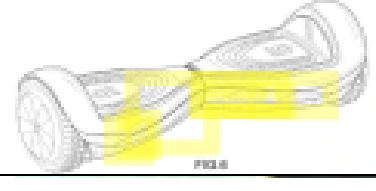
64. **Third**, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed the light design of the Gyroor Product C. The position, shape, and size of the lights of the Gyroor Product C are also plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit. None of the Patent-in-Suit claimed the light design of the Gyroor Product C.

**ANSWER:** Denied.



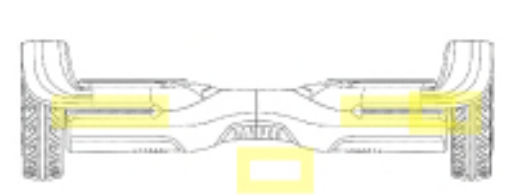

65. Highlighted, the Patents-in-Suit all have different size and shape and are positioned differently on the front panel of the hoverboard. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶ 120, 126, 132, 138].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

66. The light design of the Gyroor Product C features the thin narrow straight strips lights, which is identical to the claimed design in the D'857 Patent.

Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent		



Gyroor Product C		
Substantially Similar Patent D'857 Patent		

**ANSWER:** Denied.

67. **Gyroor Product D** The ornamental features of each element in the Gyroor Product D are based on the claimed design of the U.S. D891,297 Patent (“D’297 Patent,” attached hereto as Exhibit 10). An ordinary observer would consider the Gyroor Product D to be substantially similar to the D’297 Patent. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶189].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

68. In contrast, no ordinary observer would consider Gyroor Product D is substantially similar to the Patents-in-Suit because none of the Patent-in-Suit claimed any ornamental features of the Gyroor Product D.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

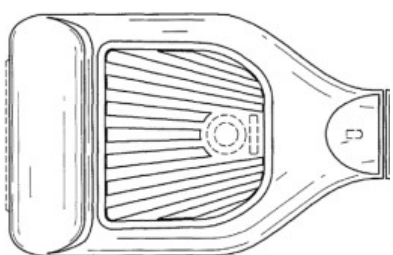
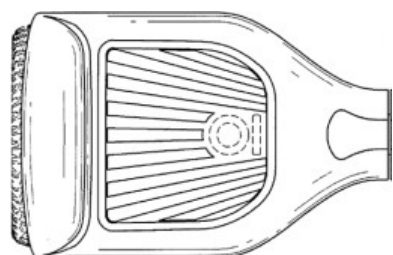
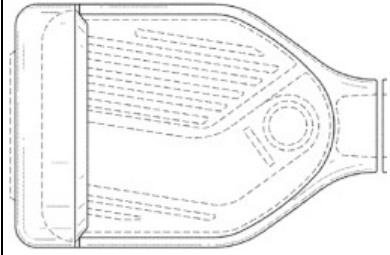
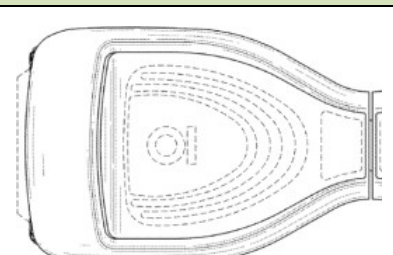
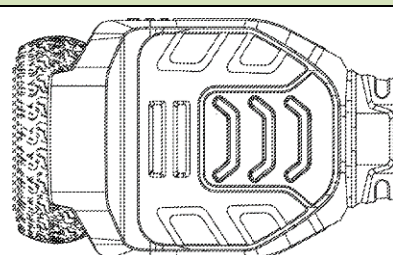

69. **First**, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed foot pad design of the Gyroor Product D. The shape and design of the foot pads of the Gyroor Product Are plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit. [Dkt. No.377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶93, 99; Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶146, 152, 158, 164].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

70. Here, D’723 and D’256 Patents both claim the design of straight divergent lines on the food pads. Neither D’195 nor D’112 claims any designs of the foot pads.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

71. The D'297 Patent claimed unique three parallel lines and other intricate patterns on the foot pads, which are plainly dissimilar from the designs of the Patents-in-Suit. The Gyroor Product D has identical foot pad design as D'297 Patent.

		
Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent
		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent	Substantially Similar Patent D'297 Patent	Gyroor Product D

**ANSWER:** Denied.

72. **Second,** none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product D. The wheel covers of the Gyroor Product Are plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

73. The Patents-in-Suit all have semi-circular wheel covers and extend over and cover the entire wheel. None of the Patent-in-Suit claimed the wheel covers design of the Gyroor Product D.

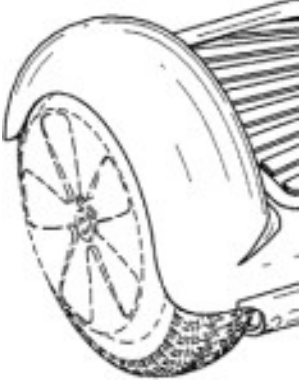
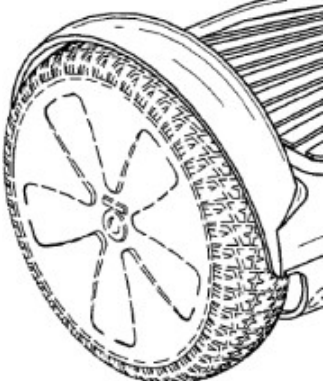
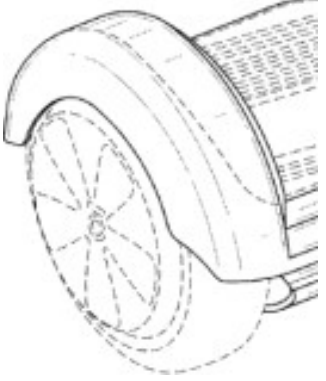
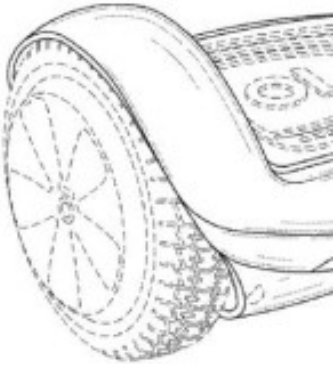
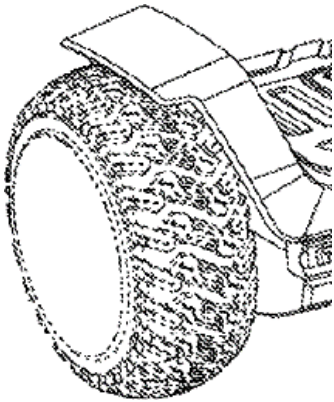

**ANSWER:** Denied.



74. The shape of the wheel covers in the Patents-in-Suit and the prior art D'906 patent are both semi-circular, "while the wheel covers on the design of Gyroor "D" hoverboard have opposing diagonally straight side edges a substantially flat top edge which curves outwardly but does not extend over the entire wheel." [Dkt. No. 377, Decl. of Gandy, ¶¶92, 98, 103, 108].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

75. Therefore, "even to the most casual observer, the differences are significant." [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶150, 156, 162, 168].

		
Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent	Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent
		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent	Substantially Similar Patent D'297 Patent	Gyroor Product D

**ANSWER:** Denied.

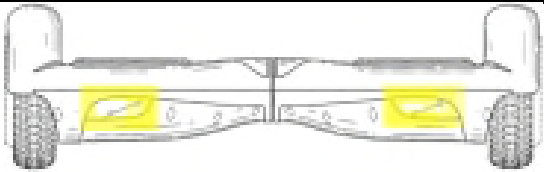
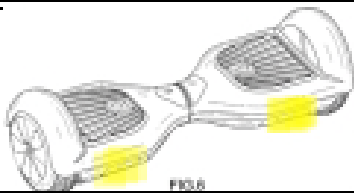
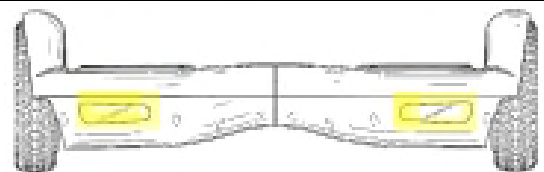
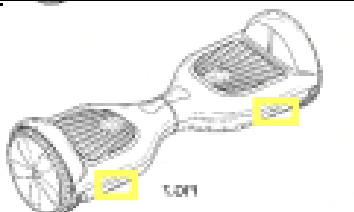
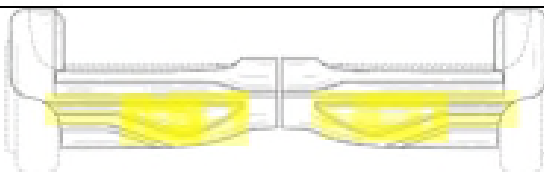
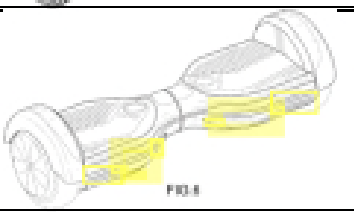

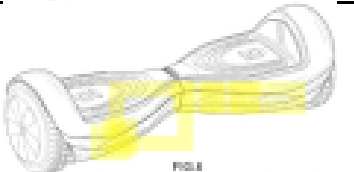
76. **Third**, none of the Patents-in-Suit claimed the light design of the Gyroor Product D. The position, shape, and size of the lights of the Gyroor Product D are also plainly different from the Patents-in-Suit. None of the Patent-in-Suit claimed the light design of the Gyroor Product D.

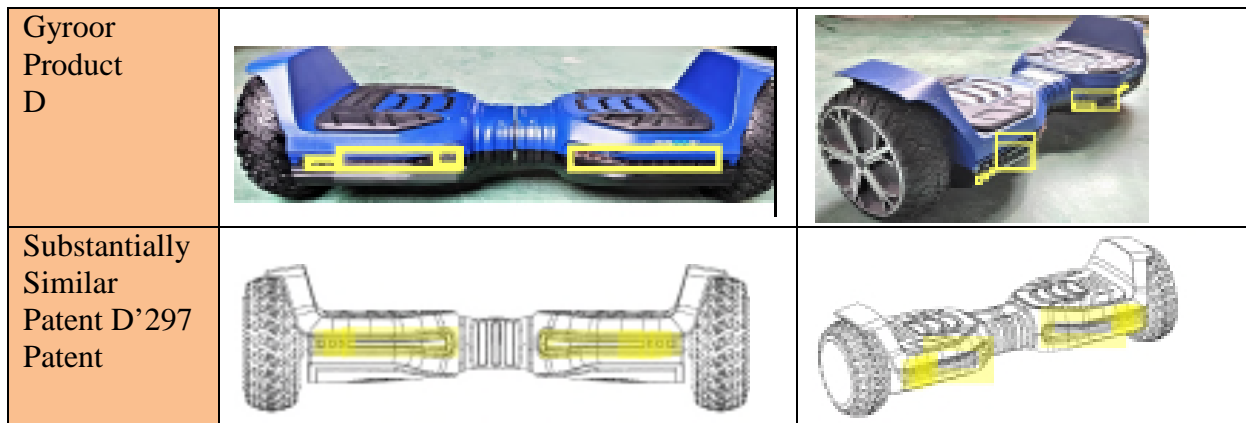
**ANSWER:** Denied.

77. Highlighted, the Patents-in-Suit all have different size and shape and are positioned differently on the front panel of the hoverboard. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶147, 153, 159, 165].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

78. The light design of the Gyroor Product D features thin narrow strips, which is identical to the claimed design in the D'856 Patent.

Patent-in-Suit D'723 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'256 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'195 Patent		
Patent-in-Suit D'112 Patent		



**ANSWER:** Denied.

79. Under the *Gestalt* Test, the size, shape, and character of the lights, size and shape of the wheel covers, and the patterns of the foot pads would significantly impact the ordinary observer's visual perception of the overall designs. [Dkt. No. 376, Decl. of Rake, ¶¶66, 72, 78, 84, 171-174 for Gyroor Product A; ¶¶120, 126, 132, 138, 179-182 for Gyroor Product C ; ¶¶147, 153, 159, 165, 183-186 for Gyroor Product D]. As a result, the differences between the Patents-in-Suit and accused design take on greater significance to an ordinary observer.

**ANSWER:** Denied.

80. Consequently, an ordinary observer, taking into account the prior art, would not believe the Gyroor Product A, C and D to be the same as the patented design. *Id.*

**ANSWER:** Denied.

81. Counter-Defendants' willingness to grant a license is apparent in this case. Aside from granting other patents to Counter-Claimant previously, Counter-Defendants' counsel has approached Counter-Claimant's prior counsel and offered to "send over a license agreement" of the Patents-in-Suit [Dkt No. 391, p. 4].

**ANSWER:** Denied.

**COUNT II**  
**Violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act – Monopolization of the**  
**U.S. Market for hoverboards**

**ANSWER:** Because Plaintiffs have moved to dismiss Count II under Rule 12(b)(6), no answers to the allegations of Count II are required under Rule 12(a)(4). Plaintiffs therefore expressly do not answer the allegations of Count II, instead reserving their right to answer the allegations of Count II if necessary after resolution of the pending motion to dismiss

Dated: December 17, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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